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SOURCE Kung-shang Jih-pao.

KMT FORCES REPEL COMMUNIST ATTACK
IN CHAN-CHIANG AREA

CCP ATTEMPTS OVERTHROW OF KMT REGIME IN HSI-YING -- Kung-shang Jih-pao,
26 Oct 49

On 14 October, a number of KMT battalions from the Sixty-Second Army joined in a plot with 3,000-4,000 local Communists to overthrow the KMT regime in Hsi-ying. The incident, which coincided with the capture of Kuang-chou by the CCP, began with an uprising in the outskirts of the Chan-chiang area.

On the evening of 14 October, Hsi-ying came under the jurisdiction of the rebelling KMT troops. At the same time, leaders of the Chinese Communist forces in Kwangtung Province sent over a thousand guerrillas toward Hsi-ying. Communications of Hsi-ying, Tung-ying, and Ch'ih-h'an were disrupted. After Hsi-ying was occupied, troops were sent to all agencies to gather ammunition and provisions, and also to free over 200 prisoners who were later provided with ammunition to aid in the fight.

On 15 October, over 2,000 Red guerrillas struck at the Nationalist forces heading toward Hsi-ying. The KMT air force came to the aid of the Nationalist. After a fierce battle the KMT rebels and the CCP guerrillas retreated.

As an outcome of this attempt overthrow of the Nationalist regime in Hsi-ying, the ammunition lost to the KMT forces was sufficient to arm two or three regiments. Approximately 200,000 catties of provisions were lost. The loss of official documents and other materiel cannot be estimated. The greatest damage was to the prison and customs office. Other damages were inflicted on various government buildings, army air terminal, provincial bank, and other private and public property. It is not known how many civilian lives were lost during this action, but it is believed to be not over 100.

NO 70 GUNBOAT CHANGES HANDS TWICE -- Kung-shang Jih-pao, 27 Oct 49

Kao-hsiung, 26 October (CNA) -- A portion of the KMT Sixty-Second Army and local troops revolted against the KMT regime at Chan-chiang and forced Gunboat

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No 70 to join them. The officers and crew of this vessel were relieved of their arms, escorted to land and forced to surrender.

Following the revolt the rebels dispersed to pillage, and under the directions of the commander of Gunboat No 70, the officers and men were able to return to the boat and recapture it. The gunboat was moved and rebel positions shelled. The commander of the gunboat and his men were later rewarded.

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